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116-17
F U L L A N D C L E A R

R E P L Y

To Doct. *Thomas Dale.*

Wherein the *real Impropriety* of Blistering with *Cantharides* in the first Fever of the Small-Pox is *plainly demonstrated*.

With some diverting Remarks on the Doctor's great Consistence, and exquisit Attainments in Physick and Philology.

Ita fere qui rationem male semel institutam mordicus tenet, in eas dilabuntur difficultates, unde expedire se vix potest, nisi a seipso diffidat ipse, secumque discordet. FABLENDE

Stultorum proprium est velle et non posse nocere. AVICENNA

By Ja: Killpatrick. K

CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by Peter Timothy, 1771.

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A FULL AND CLEAR
R E P L Y
TO
Doct. *Thomas Dale &c.*

AS Doct. *Dale* was conscious that it would be to no Purpose, to disown the great Disingenuity of his Behaviour to me, the several ^a Confessions he has made on that Account, must have abundantly justified my Intention of vindicating my Conduct, in a former Paper. And had he thought fit to have rested here, 'tis certain I should have intruded nothing further on the Publick, in a Case that only a few can be affected about; and which I sincerely wish there had never been the least Occasion to mention. Indeed, as he has been manifestly oblig'd, against his Inclination, to admit the ^b Innocence and ^c Propriety of whatever was exhibited in this Case; and even to allow the ^d Facts, after a Shew of contesting them; I might, in Reality, with perfect Security to my little Character in Physick, have rested the whole Merit of the Dispute, on what we have already publish'd; if every impartial Reader were a competent Judge of the Incongruity and Impertinence of his Answer. My first Writing on this Affair was to justify *what had been done*, which was truly affirm'd to have been the Cause of the ill Event; whatever Additions have been since made, to fortify those Positions that have not been found tenable; as he now asserts in one Place, that the ^e moving the Child was *the main, if not the sole Cause of this Miscarriage*, and in another, that ^f Blistering earlier might possibly have prevented it. So that the former Dispute about the Propriety of the Medicines exhibited, is effectually *given up*, by himself, in the Opinion of good Judges. But after I have especially noted

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^gPage 3. ^hP. 12. ⁱP. 7. ^jP. 6. ^kP. 6. ^lP. 8.

this; since he has been pleas'd, notwithstanding his Acknowledgements, &c. to compensate for such *Indiscretions* at least, by propounding some new Objections to my Practice, when he had fail'd to maintain his first; I shall *ex abundanti* reply to these further Cavils; and demonstrate them, without any Fallacy, to be as little significant as those he has been already compell'd to relinquish.

ONE Reason seriously inclining me to this, is an Apprehension, that if I should neglect to join in his Appeal upon the Necessity of Blistering earlier here, it might possibly induce some Persons, who should think it unanswerable, and were out of the Way of better Advice, to the Application of them in parallel Cases; than which nothing could possibly be more pernicious. And as the physical Arguments and Authorities that have occur'd in my Disquisition of this Point, appear to my self entirely direct and conclusive; I was sensible, if they should not prove equally satisfactory to some others, it was yet very improbable, that a Publication of them could be attended with any ill Consequence. Nor am I hopeless that this Reply may serve only to save the Town the Noise he would make, and the Triumph he would challenge from my Silence; but ev'n prevent his own falling into an incurable Tympany, for want of such a seasonable Application; for I have observ'd, with singular Compassion, that he has been distended with a more than ordinary Inflation, ever since his *Authorship* has treated the Publick so munificently with those Farces, which all who laugh at him, are oblig'd to thank him for.

BUT to expostulate a little, before I enter upon his Objections. Is the ill-treating a Person in a Point that strikes at his Credit and Fortune so light a Matter as he would make it? And in what Circumstance would a Man of good Sense or good Nature use more Precaution, to avoid any *a hasty inadvertent Expressions* as he calls them? When he talks of my *gentle and well-manner'd Resentment*, the Cause of it consider'd, 'tis clear that he speaks more Truth than he intends; but in this I was conducted, rather by the Decency I ow'd the Publick and my self, than by the Degree of his Demerit towards me. A Man with half the good Nature and Erudition he affects, would have consider'd the Time of Night, the Tenderness of the Subject, the Violence of the Symptoms, and the short Time there was, for crowding a Heap of Remedies on an Infant;

fant; and indeed have naturally reminded what Celsus says so justly, and candidly in such a Case, "Since Physick can avail nothing, where Nature is deficient; and the little Advantage resulting from the Endeavours of an Artist in acute Cases, is more pardonable than in chronical ones: For in the former, if our Attempts are not speedily successful, the Death of the Patient puts a sudden End to any further Efforts: Whereas the latter allow Time for Deliberation and a Variety of Remedies. But if it may be judg'd unreasonable, to have expected the Candor of the Latin Hippocrates, where there was not the least Shadow of his Skill, his Genius or his Eloquence; he may yet properly be ask'd, what innocent View he could have, in proclaiming an Error, if there really had been one, after so unfortunate an Event; and how consistent this could be with that *Friendship* and *Good-neighbourhood* he has accus'd me of violating? His first Reflection is on me were (like all the rest) in my Absence, and before the Persons principally affected. And was not this Procedure, so ungenerous to me, truly inhumane with Regard to them? Did he intend to lessen their Afflictions, by informing them their Infant was destroy'd thro' Ignorance or Neglect? The Consequence indeed has made it evident, that I am acknowledg'd, by their Justice, to have done my Duty in this Case, however impotent it prov'd; but had they not been truly rational and considerate, is it improbable, that such Imputations might have determined them to a continual and bitter Resentment against me? I do not care to charge him with a direct Intention of such Consequences, however vilely he may have traduc'd me otherwise; but if he had truly no ill or mean View in this, I cannot see how he will escape being compar'd to the Psalmist's Fool, who scatters Arrows, Fire and Death, and says, *Am not I in Sport?*

THE ridiculous Stuff of his^b *Resentment*, *Relation* and *Affection* is such miserable Declamation, that many a School-boy has done Penance for much better. How came it, that from the Day of her Inoculation, to that of her Decease, this affectionate Relation saw her but twice; and when he knew she sicken'd, gave himself no farther Trouble, than to say, as he pass'd thro' the House, that if her Pock did not come out soon, he'd blister her? Why did he never mention these Blisters to me, and convince me of the Indication for them, in a Case so near and dear to him?

But

^a Cels. Medic. P 118. ^b Page 6 and 16.

But with wonderful Consistence and Affection, he thinks it a great Felicity that he did ^{nothing} for the Patient, but in agreeing to the *very Blister* and Cordial I propos'd the Morning she died; and is very discreetly rejoicing, that he did not concur in the Measures he has been forc'd to acquit; and, in short, that he did not do his Duty.

His pathetick Expostulation with me for not speaking or writing to him first on the Affair, is an exquisite Proof of his Logick and Subtlety. Pray Doctor, did you expostulate *first*, or *ever* with me, about this imaginary Male-Practice you proclaim'd to so many others? And had you any Right to such a Treatment from me? And what was I to expect by coming to an Explanation with a Person capable of such low Dealing, but a little Shuffling and Blundering? No, I had a certain Account of his Conduct from more sincere and impartial Persons, who had too much Honour, not to contemn him heartily for the Want of it.

As the Doctor, and some of those who are so good as to pity him, have complain'd heavily of his being accosted in my Introduction with some ludicrous Titles; I dare appeal to their own Equity, if it is not a gentle Resentment to tell a Person, who calls me an ignorant Man-slayer, that he's a paltry Scribler? If he affirms, that I poyson the amiable and innocent, shan't I reply that he abuses clean Paper with foul Nonsense and dirty Ribaldry? And if he asserts injurious Falsities of me, shall I be thought cruel, in hinting ridiculous Truths of him? For it seems the Severity in this Case consists in the Truth, as he has with great Prudence and Decency clapp'd on the Cap, and acknowledg'd, I had enter'd as far back into his Life and Conversation as he could trace it himself. But admitting this, he must allow that he do's not subsist at present by Translation, Scribbling, Plagiarism, &c. which makes a considerable Difference; for if his Dinner had an inseparable Dependance on his Diction, I should have been tender of advancing any Thing to the Disappointment of his innocent Stomach; which, I am not satisfied, ought to be mulcted for any Oddity of his Head: And this seems to be the common Sense of all Nations, who provide for their Ideots, that are otherwise indigent, as well as for the poor Members of their Society, who are corporally helpless. And as these Distinctions he has thus applied to himself, have no Tendency to abridge his Commons, neither do they by any Means break

in upon his *moral Character*; for tho' Scribbling, *simply* consider'd, may be thought a Folly, it has never been esteem'd a Crime. The Truth is, a good Author, or ev'n a very good Translator, are far from being ridiculous, as such; and a Man that should pretend to stick them up, in that View, for laughing Marks, would find his Ridicule, that was discharg'd with Impotence, to recoil with Force. But Men that know nothing of themselves, that aim at Characters for which they are utterly unqualified; and affect to act Parts they do not ev'n understand, are certain to become conspicuous Objects of Ridicule; the proper Office of which is not, exposing Men for what they are, or cannot help; but for what they are not, and will affect to be; or for making an unreasonable Estimate of every little Pretension they may have some Claim to.

As to our present Author, 'tis very plain he's not ashame of being ^a one; and has taken no little Pains to prove himself the great *Motonist* he once affirm'd he was, however he affects to quarrel with the Appellation now. But I am sensible that my aspiring to divide the Honour of a *Grubbean* with him, is the true Foundation of that Spleen, with which he rejects the other Distinctions, his Labours have equally merited. Like the great *Pompey* he cannot admit of a Competitor; and to confess my Ambition on this Occasion, I scorn to brook him as a Superior in the Domains of *Grubstreet* in *Carolina*, till he produces a formal Proof of his Delegation from that exalted Fraternity. Let him bring forth his Credentials I say. But instead of this, he beats up for Volunteers; and courting Auxiliaries to *foil this Combatant*, lest his own *Pen-Chivalry* should be insufficient, he endeavours to misrepresent me to ^b *Calvinists*, *Physicians* and other good People, I had never either Ability or Disposition to injure; for I seriously declare, I intended no other Persons by the Designation of old Women, but himself, and those who were simple enough to credit his Misrepresentation of my Practice. And I do hereby *further* permit all such old Women, to assist his Labours, to supervise and amend his Works; and to furnish him, from Time to Time, with all such old ^c Proverbs, old Ballads and old Jests, as constitute the most instructive and shining Part of his Dissertations; and give him Leisure, when he has soan'd himself dry, to pause for a further Accession of Froth. But after all, methinks, I could forgive his Reflections on my physical Capacity,

since

^a See the Subscription to the Title Page and elsewhere. ^b P. 3 19. ^c See the Pamphlet P. 17.

since this at worst could only starve me, the Fate of many a *Grubbean*, whose Watch light I am unworthy of snuffing : But to assault my Pen, my Fame, and call my Pretensions to Wit and Eloquence *Boastfulness* and *Affectation*, these are solid, insupportable Evils ; and must give every sober, discerning Person, dismal Apprehensions of the present State of Scribbling. Alas, good *Witling*, have we not sufficient Foes without, but must we be rent with intestine Divisions ! How are we neglected and unread by an ingrateful Age ! We, who mortifying the grosser Appetites, permit the Candle we could gladly eat, to blaze away to our own Glory, and the Illumination of Mankind ; and yet to have our sleepless Nights and meagre Days rewarded at length, with the Perusal of none, but clammy Pastry Cooks and incurious Grocers ! Nor can I discern any Probability of an Alteration, till some happy projecting Genius shall discover a Machine, for conveying an Author's own Taste and Judgment of his Works (who may be suppos'd to understand them best) to every Person who has a Capacity of purchasing them. This, which has been long a *Desideratum* in the writing World, wou'd greatly enliven the Sale ; and the Want of such an Expedient, some failing Booksellers, and many a thirsty supperless Wit has wofully experienc'd. But observe the Injustice of Mankind, who are constantly objecting those very Defects to Writers, of which their own tasteless Frugality is the Cause ; saying, their Works are jejune and dry, and how can they expect them otherwise, when the Workmen are so frequently thirsty and fasting ? As an eminent *Grubbean* of the last Century, at the End of his acute Dissertation on the physical Excellence of Farthing Pyes, pathetically sings, or rather laments.

*Ah rare, the labour'd Pages rare suffice
The smiling Pot of necessary Porter !*

BUT 'tis a melancholy Prospect ; let us close the affecting Scene ; and since you have, without looking before you leap'd, devoted your self as chearfully to the publick Merriment, as the undaunted *Curtius* did to the publick Safety ; after finishing our serious Affairs, we'll conclude with a Laugh, which you have express'd your Resolution of * *keeping up* ; and in which, I hope I may tell you without Compliment, you shall make no

small Figure. Indeed, to be just to you, I am forc'd to acknowledge your great Candor on such Occasions ; for while some touchy Folks wou'd be disturbing themselves, and interrupting the common Mirth, by an unseasonable Consideration, whether the Laugh was for them or at them ; I have ever observ'd you to behave equally in both Cases ; and, perfectly free from those little Delicacies, let the Laugh at whom it will, to be happy in expounding it to your own Satisfaction.

THE Facts in this Case being manifestly (a) given up, we might proceed directly to the Demolition of the Doctor's Objections ; but that his Disingenuity, to call it by the civilest Name, has made him, previous to that Acknowledgement, positively contradict some Facts, and really aggravate others ; which it may be proper to observe. And, first he says, there was a (b) *little Digestion for some Days, from the Orifice.* I do not remember him to have dress'd the Child's Arm above once, but am positive he did not more than twice ; and all the Digestion together never amounted to one Drop. The Eruptions he mentions on the ninth Day, in the Morning of which he saw her, were indeed extremely obscure ; but very red and evident when I saw her at Night, long after the moving. He affirms the Child was moved in the (c) Evening, and it was actually about Noon and before Dinner ; for I stay'd and din'd afterwards with Mr. *Reche* ; and there was no more Rain to be seen in what he miscalls, (d) *a damp, low, boggy Garden*, than there is at this Instant in the driest Spot of the Town. His Assertion of my (e) *aggravating and misrepresenting* any Circumstances, is truly as false as ridiculous : He did not see her from one Morning till the next ; and consequently cannot contest any thing that occur'd in his Absence, my Account of which has never been contradicted by any of those, who were necessarily present, and who wou'd never have consented to my publishing an Untruth. He do's not pretend I have misrepresented any thing that happen'd when he was by ; and how he cou'd expect that any Person wou'd credit his bare Assertion of my misrepresenting what he never saw, wou'd be pretty extraordinary in any Body but himself : Besides, if such a Formality cou'd be material here, Capt *Pinckney* did not employ him in his Family on this Occasion. So that the real Difference in our Accounts, besides the Circumstance of moving the Patient, which he has very falsely related, con-

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sists in this; that I have truly represented what I did see, and he has endeav'rd to misrepresent what he did not.

Now to begin with this Herculean Objection of moving the Patient, it were indeed to be wish'd, for the Sake of preventing any *Clamour about such a Circumstance*, that she had happen'd to sicken, where it was intended she shou'd remain, in the Course of the Distemper; I say it were to be desir'd, to take away all Colour of Complaint; for as to the *real Damage*, I am perfectly satisfied, she receiv'd not the least Cold or Prejudice by it: And it she really had, the chusing what every Person present thought the least of two Evils, wou'd sufficiently justify it, with all reasonable People. Beside the Cloaths the Child had on, she was wrapp'd in a Blanket, and carried by Mr. *Roche*, who put on a great Coat, with which she was further cover'd; and an Umbrella was held close over their Heads by a Negro. If this, the Time of Day, and Season of the Year be consider'd, I am certain every Person in his Senses will conclude it to have been much more prudent, than to have kept her thro' the Course of the Distemper, in an unfinish'd House, that was neither glaz'd nor plaister'd; and into which the Rain had actually beat that Morning. His talkirg of my moving her after the Gust, while the Air was cool, is an egregious Objection: Sure he would not have had her mov'd in it; and as to its being more temperate than before, it was certainly better for that Purpose, than to be under the Beams of our Meridian Sun on the *Sixth of July*. For as the worthy and sagacious Doctor *FULLER* says, after an Experience of Fifty Years in this Disease, in a much cooler Climate, * *Symptoms that proceed from Cold rarely occur, for this being a vehement hot Distemper, an Error on this Side is much less, and seldom happens than on the other.* And 'tis truly remarkable, that among the very numerous Instances of Persons mov'd this *Winter*, some in the febrile State, and not a few under actual Eruption, for several Miles thro' Wind, Cold and ev'n wet with Rain, in Chaise, and on Horseback, none have miscarried. Neither may it be improper to observe, here, that the Method of *Rhazes* in a hot Country, as it is related by Doct. *Hillary*, and which was reviv'd by our celebrated *SYDENHAM*; and moderated to a British Climate and Constitution, was really very cool, not to say cold. The Eruptions that were very obscure before her moving, increas'd in

Number,

* *Examen medicologicum*, P. 325. (a) Preface.

Number, and were very obvious, and but too much inflam'd, when I saw her at Night; which was a certain Demonstration, that Eruption had receiv'd no Check from this Removal. But were I to admit, which I never can think, that she took Cold: I would ask the Doctor, if taking Cold cou'd change the mild Infection he contends for here, into the Confluence that appear'd before her Death; a Confluence, which Mr. *Roche* and Mrs. *Pinckney* said, appear'd as thick as *Heat*, and as thick as *Mustard-seed*, as the Phrase is: Whereas he unfairly affirms, (a) they did not threaten a Confluence; till finding this notorious Falsity so likely to be contradicted, he has added *severe* to it in the Margin with a Pen. *SYDENHAM* and other Authors frequently impute such violent Degrees of this Malady, to *hot* Regimen, *hot* Weather, *hot* Constitution; but this is the first Writer that has discover'd Cold to exalt the Species of this Disease, by multiplying the Eruptions. But as the Event of this Matter was very tragical, an Error was to be found some where in the Proceedings; which, rather than it should fall upon the Adviser of the Operation, must fall upon any thing which was done, or omitted by another Person. Tho' it is self-evident, that an incontestable Number of Facts have prov'd the Innocence of this Translation, and plainly concurr'd to acquit me on this Article. But if she had continued where she was, till she died, and neither the Glyster, Anodyne, or Want of Blistering could have been prov'd guilty; then what would have remain'd, but to accuse me for *not moving her*, from such an unfinish'd, open Tene-ment?

HAVING urg'd perhaps more than was necessary, to quash this Part of the Accusation; it remains, that I reply to his Objection, from my neglecting to blister earlier; which, it seems, *nothing but my Ignorance cou'd have prevented*: But which I absolutely deny was *necessary*, or ev'n *proper* by *my Account*, before the Morning in which I propos'd it: And certainly any Person of common Sense must conclude, that if I propos'd it (*which is not contested*) when it was applied, I should have applied it before, if I had seen Cause for it.

Now when two Persons judge so very oppositely in such a Case, and compliment one another with Ignorance; 'tis probable, that one at least of them has a Title to the Imputation; and of our different Pretensions

to it in this Case, I shall endeavour to make a just Disquisition; as I should receive a secret Chagrin from any Advantage where Truth was eluded.

BUT not to repay my Adversary's Compliment of *using my Phrases*, by an Imitation of his vague Manner of talking without Ideas, I shall first endeavour to settle a certain one of this Disease, from the Sentiments of some of the best Authors: And then enquire, after the same Manner, into the Qualities and evident Effects of *Blisters*; which will furnish us with a more distinct Knowledge of the Circumstances, in which they are proper or noxious in this Distemper.

THE celebrated BOERHAAVE talking of the febrile State of this Disease says, *The (a) Disease in this Stage seems to be an increas'd Velocity of the Blood, from an inflammatory Stimulus diffus'd thro' the Mass*: And in another Place (b) *We suppose no Body denies this to be an inflammatory Disease*. SYDENHAM declares, *The (c) Symptoms duly consider'd, incline him to think it is an Inflammation of the Blood and other Humours, tho' differing specifically from other Inflammations*. Doct. HARRIS calls this Disease (d) *highly inflammatory*. Doct. FULLER says, (e) *since the confluent Small-Pox is the Product of a great Inflammation in the Blood, Care must be taken that the Patient be not heated*. Doctor CADE (f) observes, *That as this is a Disease of the inflammatory Kind, therefore a Skill in allaying the Ebullition is truly necessary to the Cure of it*. And these shall suffice in the Room of many more that might be cited to the same Purpose.

Now for the Operation and Effects of *Cantharides*, the learned BELLINEI says, (g) *As Cantharides emit some Particles into the Blood; and as they are acrid, eroding and vellicating; therefore if they meet in the Habit with other very acrid Particles, the Force of each will be augmented, and become more erosive than before*. And a little after he adds, (h) *That the Blood becomes more hot, and is mov'd with greater Vehemence from the Use of Cantharides*. BOERHAAVE affirms, (i) *Whatever increases the Velocity, and consequently the Attrition of the Blood, is productive of a great Quantity of acrid Salts in us: And if it does* this,

(a) Aphorism 1386. (b) Praxis Vol. 5 P. 310. (c) P. 142, 143. (d) De morbis Infant. P. 101. (e) Exanthemat. P. 290. (f) Epistol. ad Friend. (g) de Stimulis 189, 190. (h) de Stimulis 122. (i) de Virib: Medicament.

this, merely as it augments the Velocity, it will have a stronger Effect still, from those acrid Salts, which BELLINI affirms they dart into the Blood, and no one at present denies. The celebrated and elegant Doct. FRIEND, to demonstrate it, affirms, *That (a) they prove hurtful to Persons in a Hectic; to such as are of a bilious and hot Temperament; and says, that in full Bodies Authors are agreed, they are dangerous, unless Bleeding has been premis'd; for as they greatly attenuate the Mass of Blood, they bring on Fevers, Inflammations and Deliriums.* I think now these are the very Symptoms the variolous Poison brings on. WILLIS says, *(b) Cantharides, outwardly applied, emit many acrid and fire-like Particles; which piercing the Cuticle without rending it, are darted into the Cutis, where they first act upon the Spirits, and by their Medication, on the Fluids and Solids. They greatly agitate the Spirits, and produce painful Contractions of the Fibres, melt the Humours, and effect such a Separation of them, that that Part of the Lymph which is principally imbued with these acrid and Poison-like Particles, is thrown off and ejected from the Rest.*

FROM this Account of the inflammatory Nature of this Distemper, and the fiery Qualities and Operation of Blisters, methinks every physical, and indeed every rational Reader, that compares these with the Relation of the Case, has anticipated my Conclusion, *that Blistering here cou'd do nothing, but aggravate the Phrenzy and Ebullition, which it was the proper Indication to allay.* *(c) Addition, Substraction and Contrariety have been allow'd since Hippocrates to be the main Basis of Physick; and as BOERHAAVE says generally, (d) *Contraria contrariis tollenda, Diseases are to be remov'd by their Contraries,* so in this particular Disease, after he has declared the Symptoms of this Stage of it, to be owing to an inflammatory *Stimulus* mix'd with the Blood, he adds, *(e) the specifick Correction of it depends on the Discovery of a Remedy opposite to that contagious Venom, a small Particle of which has produc'd such Effects.* And one Qualification of this Remedy he declares is, *that it must be void of Acrimony.* Now not to venture at such a Novelty, as affirming a Similarity of these Poisons might be thought; the Similitude of their Effects, as Erosion of the Solids and Fusion of the Blood being consider'd, we may safely at least pronounce the *Flies*, while the variolous*

ious Poison is yet in the Mass, ^{at} perhaps the most improper Counter-venom in the World for it. *SYDENHAM* (a) assures us, that the spontaneous Appearance of Blisters in this Disease, which contain'd a Lymph like those excited by Cantharides, was ever a mortal Sign, and that the Parts beneath them were gangren'd. (b) And *MORTON* gives us some Instances where this violent Acridity of the Serum had produc'd a Caries of the very Bones. In short, if (c) Saffron, and ev'n Marigolds and burnt Hartshorn be so often justly culpable in this State of the Disease, can we reasonably suppose Cantharides useful? And if such a notable Benefit resulted from Blisters in this Malady, in how secure a Condition must these Patients be, who were nearly fled by it? But what Encouragement have we from the general Event of such Cases, to imitate this fatal Appearance by Art!

BOERHAAVE in his Institutions observes, (d) that too great a Motion of the Fluids, thro' the circulating, secreting and excreting Vessels, indicate a lessening that Excess; which is effected by a Removal of th^e Stimulus irritating the Fibres, or by a Correction of it, by Things of contrary Qualities; secondly, by lessening the Quantity of the Humours, and thirdly, by procuring Rest with Opiates. And accordingly we find in his Practice on this Disease, he never recommends Blisters in this State; nor ventures further than (e) Applications of Yeast, Rue, Mustard-seed, Salt and Vinegar to the Hams and Soles of the Feet, to divert the Matter from the Head; which are so little stimulant, as to be wholesome in our daily Food, and yet will blister some thin Skins: It never enter'd into the Head of this most judicious Physician and consistent Writer, to oppose this acrid Stimulation, and abate this excessive Heat and Motion, by one of the most acrid, heating Applications in Medicine.

BUT since it may happen, that a Medicine not indicated, or ev'n contraindicated by the real Disease, may yet be well warranted from the Urgency of some violent Symptom, as *HEURNIUS* says, (f) Because a principal Regard must be had for a vehement Circumstance, let us further enquire, if the Symptoms here rationally demanded such an Application. Indeed this Objection seems already pretty solidly obviated; however, to give it the greatest Scope, and to enable us to conclude with the greatest physical Certainty in this important Point, let us hear what

the learned *BAGLIVI* says, in a profess'd Treatise on the Use and Abuse of this great Remedy. (a) *In ardent and continual Fevers, accompanied with a great Agitation and Impetuosity in the Blood, in a hot and dry Season, in hot and dry Countries, in hot and dry Constitutions or such as persue a hot and dry Diet, or are in the Prime of their Youth; in nervous Disorders attended with Fevers that lean to the ardent Kind; in the spasmodic and inflammatory Disorders of the Breast, and such as proceed from the saline sharp Constitution of the Blood, in all such Cases I say, I have often observ'd that blistering Plasters are noxious.* And tho' there is sometimes a lucid Appearance of Benefit in such Cases; yet being doubtful whether that proceeded from the Blisters or the other Remedies, I therefore seldom or never did prescribe them in those Cases; for I us'd happily to compass the Cure with hypnotick, diluting and dulcifying Remedies. Sometimes, he says, (b) *Blistering Plasters inflame a Delirium, or hasten the Arrival of an imminent Delirium, by the great Pain they occasion;* and then adds, *he has seen more delirious Persons die upon the Use of Blisters than ever he saw recover.*

There is the greater Reason for insisting on this particular Authority, because it is indisputable, that the Difference of Climate, Season, &c. which he has carefully distinguished, make a different Treatment often necessary in the same Distemper. A considerable Reason for this will appear, from comparing the different Evacuations in *Italy* from (c) *SANCTORIUS*, with those observ'd in *England* by the ingenious Doct. *KEIL* and others.

BUT having mention'd *SANCTORIUS*, and being on the Subject of Inflammations, let us hear his Commentator Doct. *QUINCT* on an opposite Occasion; where speaking of an inflammatory Fever he says, (d) *Herein all Stimuli, and whatever has a Tendency to increase the Celebity of the Blood, are fatal; but nothing is so destructive as Plastering and spirituous Julaps, notwithstanding the common Practice runs very much this Way: And altho' some Persons have advanc'd Theories on Purpose to establish it, the most labour'd of which is that of Doctor COCKBURN, about the Operation of Cantharides; and the Manner by which they are serviceable in Fevers; yet the Mistake is very manifest both from Reason and Experience, as may be easily made appear*

to

^a Practice of Physick P. 385, 389. ^b Ibid 381. ^c Medic: Static: 47. ^d Ibid 335.

to any considerate Enquirer; who likewise may find something very rational on this Subject, in BAGLIVI *de Usu et Abusu Vesicantium*. In (a) another Place he very rationally affirms, ' That a total Stagnation may as well be induc'd by an Over-stretch of the Vessels, whereby they cannot contract again, as by their subsiding for Want of a due Impulse of the Fluids, to distract and raise them; and on either Hand 'tis equally fatal. Where therefore a Body is brought into this Hazard, one Step absolutely necessary towards a Remedy is immediate Evacuation, and relaxing the Solids so, as, if possible, to raise a Breathing by the Skin; in effecting which, all *Stimuli* are industriously to be avoided, as *Blisters*, except towards the latter End, when frequently the Case is so altered, that the Fluids grow viscid, and stagnate, thro' the decaying Contractions of the Solids, and may therefore then want a Spur; but *at first* such Means *increase the Cause*. And this is chiefly the Case of those we call inflammatory Fevers! STROTHER observes, (b) ' Blisters are a notable Example of Stimulation. Where the Solids are put into greater Oscillations, the Fluids are hurried about with them, with a greater Confusion; because in these we find very sensible Arguments to convince us, that they enter the Blood; when we are oblig'd to have Recourse to Emulsions, and ev'n Opiates or Camphorates to allay the Dysuries they raise. Is it then reasonable, says he, in intense Fevers to apply them? Is it good Practice in Phrenzies? Are they indicated in the Vigor of Inflammations? And yet how frequently do we meet with this Male-Practice? Again he says, ' I (c) believe it sorry Practice to blister in all Phrenzies; for in the furious Kind the Blood moves with such a Rapidity, there will be little Reason to add to its Motion or Rarefaction.

THE experienc'd FULLER tells us, (d) ' He is utterly against *Blisters* in the *Coma* it self, when it is caus'd by Heat and Acrimony, much more in the other Symptoms, *viz.* a *Phrenzy*, *Restlessness*, &c.

IT may not be improper to observe here, that all those Authors, who have been cited against Blistering in this Case, were by no Means Enemies in general to their Application; but indeed rational Admirers of them when they were properly indicated. There were little *Difficulty* in adding yet

further

a Medicin. Static. 142, 143. b Critic. Febrrium 27. c Practic. Dispensat. 160, 161, 332. d Exanthem. 331, 332.

further Authorities to the same Purpose; but whoever considers the common Axiom that says, *Take away the Cause and the Effect will cease*, will think these more than sufficient to evince, that such Applications, in the Rage and Vehemence of the Symptoms, must have accelerated the ill Event, by an Aggravation of them. For which Reason, the most specious Pretext he cou'd have urg'd for their Application, which he has never mention'd, viz. a Revulsion from the Brain, cannot impose a Moment on a discerning Reader; for if the violent Inflammation and Symptoms were sufficient of themselves (without the Furtherance of *Cantharides*, and in Spight of the Relaxation, Revulsion and Ease that were attempted by the Glyster and Anodyne) to kill the Patient in *Ten Hours*, which are *Five* less than the Doct. allows for the Operation of Blisters, their Application in this Case must have made it very needless to have kept them on half the Time, for they would certainly have been attended with as speedy an Effect as any he ever prescrib'd. But as Mr. *Dale* has a particular Felicity at inverting Reason and good Sense, this shall be his Axiom henceforth, *Continue*, or rather *Increase the Cause and the Effect will cease*.

BUT if we return to the primary Distemper, the general Scope of *Sydenham's* Treatises on this Disease, might not only be cited against the Practice he contends for; but ev'n inculcated *a fortiori* at such a Season, in our Climate. The Cause of this inflammatory Disease has been declar'd by *Boerhaave*, to be an acrid Stimulation in the Blood; and the (a) Height of Summer in which he pronounces them so highly dangerous, generates in us, as *Heurnius* and Experience assure us, (b) a great Quantity of acrid bilious Salts. The *Cantharides* are known to be pregnant with one of the most caustick fiery Salts in Nature; and which perhaps, want nothing but the Addition of a greater *Pondus* to their *Spicula*, to make them one of the most deleterious Substances in Matter: And now, as the Symptoms in this Case, had all the Appearances of extreme Heat and Inflammation: I might ask common Reason, if there cou'd be the least Indication for applying this gradual subtil Fire here. But not to rest the Matter wholly on any Thing my little Portion of Discernment might suggest, let us hear what Sagacity and Experience concur to tell us, from *SYDENHAM*. It (c) seems indeed reasonable

ble to me, that the more deliberately Nature proceeds in the Work of Separation, provided the Ebullition be not totally damp'd, the more perfect and universal will that Separation be. For (a) I have often observ'd, that a hot Regimen and Cordials, which were exhibited to expel the Pock prematurely in young sanguine Patients, have been so far from promoting Eruption, that they have really obstructed it. To the same Purpose says STROTHER in other Words. And (b) 'tis known by Experience, that regular Separations are not the Effects of Fluids irregularly mov'd. In the Apparatus of the Small-Pox, he says, (c) such Medicines must be avoided, as raise any Commotion; and even the same Caution holds good in any Stadium of the Small-Pox, supposing the Heat and Pulse contraindicate. The Case of the Boy nam'd Crose, cited from Sydenham, (d) in my first Dissertation on this Case, was the most parallell to this of any I have met with; there was the same Stage of the Disease, with great Phrenzy, Ebullition and Orgasm; but he never thought of Blistering, but of a Method *diametrically opposite*, viz. giving and repeating Syrup of Poppies till the Orgasm was allay'd; whence Eruption, which, he says, was obstructed by the hot Methods perfu'd to promote it, came on successfully. And indeed as he had observ'd, (e) that Expulsion was some Times delay'd by a vehement Symptom or violent Pain, as well as by a hot *Regimen*, how cou'd he think of forwarding it, by heightening such Symptom or such *Regimen*? Is it possible, supposing the Retention of the Pock to be owing to Inflammation and Tension, that Blisters shall bring them forth? Nay, is it not truly indicated to relax this Tension, which has necessarily contracted the natural Diameter of the excretory Ducts and Passages of the Skin; and how is this to be effected, but by allaying Pain and Stimulation with Anodynes? Or, by such a moderate Depletion of the over distended Vessels, as shall restore their natural Tone? whence their Outlets returning to their usual Figure and Capacity, may allow an Egress to the variolated Particles, which Nature endeavours to eject on the Surface: Besides all this, supposing the cuticular Passages capable of transmitting the assimilated Matter, is it not known and confess'd, that Blisters will increase the Number of the Pustules, by increasing the Inflammation of the Blood? And as the great Sydenham confesses, (f) that the Confluent Small-Pox

was

a P. 149. b Critic. Feb. 126. c ibid 176. d 373, 374. e 591. f 355, 356 &c alibi p. 591.

was often a most unmanageable and mortal Distemper, was not his whole Art directed to prevent a great Number of Eruptions? In the Convulsions of Children wherein he applies one, (a) suspecting the Small-Pox, Measles or scarlet Fever, to be at Hand; is it not evident, there has neither Fever, Phrenzy, nor Inflammation preceeded to forbid it? And yet 'tis certain that *Sydenham* has been thought inconsistent with himself, and his avow'd Regimen in this Distemper, from this very Passage; which Impputation, as many as sacrifice to Truth rather than Bigotry, must allow is not without Colour at first View. But if we consider him as a great Admirer and Follower of *Hippocrates*, we may reasonably conclude his Intention here was to excite a Fever, in Pursuance of those Aphorisms where he says, (b) *If a Fever succeeds to Convulsions they are remov'd by it.* (c) *And that it is better, a Fever should follow Convulsions, than Convulsions come upon a Fever.* Thus a Fever succeeding an Apoplexy, and some other nervous Diseases, gives us Hopes of the Patient's Recovery; and accordingly here is a right Indication for Heating and Stimulation; but a Person, that wou'd apply them to attemperate Heat and allay Tension and Pain, might, with equal Reason and Consistence, exhibit Opium to rouse a Man out of an Apoplectick Fit, or to wake him from a lethargy.

We have a'ready had Occasion to observe the entire Consistence of *Boerhaave*, in abstaining from Blisters in this Stage, and these Circumstances of the Disease. *Sydenham* permitted one sharp one (d) (if needful) to be applied the Tenth or Eleventh Day of the Distemper. *Willis*, *Sennertus*, *Lister* and *Baglivi* in their express Chapters on this Disease, never once mention a Blister; notwithstanding they all direct many other Medicines, and *Willis* has Four, and *Lister* Two and Twenty Histories of the Distemper: 'Tis probable they had heard of this Evacuation called a Blister as well as my Colleague; and have they industriously omitted it? But what cou'd it have been but Impertinence, to mention an Application that was truly contraindicated, till a different Kind of Extremity call'd for it, if for any Thing, I can clearly demonstrate, that the Word Blister is not mentioned in any of the Passages I formerly cited. But we shall observe more of this Chicane and Falsity in another Place.

C 2

That

• P. 368. & Lib 4, Aphor. 57. c Lib. 12 Aphor. 26. 377.

THAT efficacious Prescriber the candid FULLER, in his Section expressly on Blistering in this Stage of the Disease, brings the most solid and convincing Reasons against it in the following Manner. (a) In the Small-Pox, beyond any other sort of Fever whatsoever, the Serum of the Blood is so acrid and provocative to the vital Spirits, that it never lets them rest in Quiet; but continually drives them into Ataxies and Explosions all the Distemper long; insomuch that it's found absolutely necessary to charm them from Time to Time with Paregorics; as well as to mollify the Serum with Incrastants, and correct it with Acids.

Thus the variolous Fevers begin with Pains in the Meninges, Medulla Spinalis and nervous Parts; cause Watching, turbulent Sleep, Twisting of the Tendons, Head and Back-ach and Delirium. And the Mischief ends not here neither, for this Sharpness of Serum and Fury of Spirits put the Globuli into a Flame, break them into their Minima, dissolve the Contexture of the Mass; and when it cannot be help'd by Nature or Art, destroy all the Functions, both vital and animal. And every one knows that ev'n the outward Application of Cantharides doth so sharpen the Serum as to cause scalding of Urine, Strangury, Erosion of the Bladder, bloody Urine, and sometimes, says, Doct. Willis, a Dysentery. And besides all this, the Evacuation by them made, is wholly of the precious Lymph, which in all Likelihood, will be dearly wanted at the latter End of the Distemper, and should be preserv'd.

From these Considerations (says he) I am of Opinion, that Blisters, during the Stages of Concoction and Eruption are positively hurtful. And I wonder what those Physicians can aim at, and what they expect from them, who prescribe them in this Time of Hurry, which, instead of continuing and increasing, they should quiet, by pacifying the Spirits and mollifying the Serum; and so take off the Troubles and Hindrances from Nature's Hand, that she may easily and freely work and go on with her Operations. (b) But tho' I dislike Epispastics, and utterly forbid them in the first Fever, yet in the Second all is alter'd.

THE learned Doct. HILLARY has the like Sentiments in his rational Treatise of this Disease; and observes, (c) That Patients are often flead with them by Persons that should know better, even when they are really prejudicial, as he affirms they ever are in the First Stage of

^a Exanthemat. 242, 243. ^b ibid 243. & 131 ad 135 passim.

this Distemper: He says, they are rarely useful in the second, and often apply'd than necessary in the Third; neither cou'd he ever observe they were serviceable in the Beginning of any inflammatory Fever, at which Time their Use is inconsistent with Reason, since they must increase the Symptoms they are intended to cure; and indeed, must always be prejudicial, where the Fever is high and Inflammation great, as it most commonly is in the first Stage of this Malady.

To reply to his Citations from the great Doct. FRIEND, who was a great Admirer of these Applications, and doubtless with Reason; it may reasonably be observ'd, that an eminent Man may easily publish his Admiration of a Remedy; but his Judgment in the Application of it in particular Cases, is not so readily communicable. What was a Shield of Defence under the Direction of a real Physician, may prove Fire and Sword in the Hands of one but nominally such. *Philosophum non barba facit.* In Doct. Friend's Commentary of *Cantharides*, where he has eloquently enumerated their good Effects, he speaks very generally, (a) as that they are very serviceable in acute Fevers, as well as in the Small-Pox, Measles, scarlet Fever, &c. and all this is very probably true and right, and (generally speaking) still more true and right in cold Countries, Seasons and Constitutions than in hot ones: But as he has not specified in what Stage of the Small-Pox, if we look into the Histories of that Disease, related by himself in this Book; we shall find, that he never order'd Blisters thro' the Term of Eruption, and not generally, till near the ordinary Approach of the secondary Fever. This Circumstance evidently distinguishes the present Case, not only from all the Objections he would infer to my Practice, from the Authority of this elegant Physician; but the very *Omission* of them at this Season, is authoriz'd by his general Practice; while my Adversary is exulting in a Citation of Passages, that are foreign to our Dispute. For, if a Remedy that is proper in some Stage or Circumstance of the Disease, is therefore good in all; a Man might as reasonably purge and bleed during the Augmentation, or at the State, as at the Invasion or Declination of it. I who know so little of Doct. Friend's Writings, can tell their Translator; that if he had understood two Lines in his Commentary on *Cantharides*, or imagin'd I did, he had never cited him for Blisters in these Circumstances

the Disease. (a) *Therefore as they excite Pain, and draw off Serum, Blisters are of great Service in Diseases,* which is certainly a Caution against them, in Diseases where Pain is to be allay'd, and the Serum preserv'd; and this is the positive Sense of all good Authors, in this State of the Distemper. As this Passage is particularly descriptive of the Diseases and Circumstances, in which *Doct. Friend* judg'd them serviceable; if it is not a disingenuous Omission, it has confirm'd me in my Opinion; that those who are too commonly set to Work, about these * translating Jobbs; as they are principally busy'd with the Transfusion of Words, are generally as capable of ent'ring into the Spirit and Sentiments of a great Author, as a Post is of writing the natural History of the Places he hurries thro'.

AND as it may be material to shew, that my forbearing an early Application of them here, was not fortuitous; and that I have not taken this Trouble, to gloss over any of that *extraordinary Ignorance*, of which my Friend, in his great Abundance, is so liberal; I shall beg leave to annex the Notions I had of this Remedy, as I endeavour'd to represent them about 20 Months past, in a Letter of general Directions to the Rev. Mr. Jones of *Port-Royal*. I shall insert the Latin, which may be just intelligible, meerly to attest the Truth of the Translation. And first to mention a Caution that regards this Application, in common with other great Remedies. *Caeterum cum efficaciora quaeque medicamenta non possunt non extrema quadam qualitate vigere, scilicet qua potentius in morborum debellationem instruantur; et quemadmodum sanitas in rectâ tensione solidorum, et aequabili fluidorum circulatione, secretione & mistura versatur; potentissimis remedii emunctae vir naris imprimis cav:bit, ne indispositionem aliam alterâ et pejore forsan solummodo sugarit.* But as the most efficacious Remedies are necessarily endu'd with some extreme Quality, on which their peculiar Energy in subduing Diseases must depend: And as Health consists in a certain proper Tension of the Solids, and a due Circulation, Secretion and *Crasis* of the Humours, a discerning Physician will exert his utmost Judgment in the Exhibition of the most powerful Medicines, lest he shou'd only expel one Malady by introducing another, and possibly a worse.—And indeed it seems even requisite in the Employment of such active Ingredients, to have a proper Regard to a reasonable

* C. mment. P. 142. * See Pope's Works, Vol. vi. p. 21.

sonable Disuse of them ; since, when their salutary Effects are duly obtain'd, their further Continuance can scarcely be indifferent to the firmest Constitutions. But to mention the *Flies* particularly. *In Febribus nervosis & deprimentibus, vacillante Pulsu, extremorum frigore, Comate vel Stupore stipatis, inter non parva aegrorum tutamina recensentur* : *Nibilominus interea, cui febris ex rariori & tenuissimo sanguine, ut plurimum fervescit & aestuat, parum exinde boni, imo non parum mali potius capesset* ; *cum sanguis supra modum attritus, & satis per se stimulans, ex superadditis Cantharidum stimulis, vel eousq; irritabitur, ut extrema sua vellicantione cerebrum, viscerum aliquod, aut membranas inflammabit, aut ichorosa & caustica tanquam acie, tenerrima vascula ita erodet, ut colliquatus, una cum vitali lamprade, vitalis humor exsiliat*. In nervous and depressing Fevers, attended with a weak fainting Pulse, with Coldness of the Extremities, a *Coma* or *Stupor*, they are to be consider'd among the principal Securities of the Patient ; but in Fevers attended with Fervor and *Aëstuation*, from a thin rare Blood, far from being beneficial, they seem truly noxious : Since the Blood, which from extreme Attrition, is but too stimulating alone, will become so excessively acrid and eroding, from the fiery Salts of *Cantharides* ; that it may either produce a particular Inflammation of the Brain, some Bowel, or membranous Part ; or else with its caustick ichorous Points, pierce and tear the tenderer Vessels, till the dissolv'd vital Humour may gush out, at the Expence of Life it self.—After producing two incontestable Proofs of this last Fact, it concludes. *Brevi dicam, quoties ex sanguine attenuando, pulsu exaltando, et solidorum stimulatione spes aliqua illuxerit, miro cum fructu, eoque non raro quidem, usurpantur : quacunq; vero ex jam tensis praenimium solidis, et succorum tenuissima et calidissima diatbesi, symptomata se tollunt, pro sancto fere a Cantharidum usu me ipsum temperare habeo*. In short, where an Advantage may result from the Attenuation of the Blood, from raising the Pulse, or bracing and stimulating the Solids, they are us'd with frequent great Effect ; but wherever Symptoms arise from an Over-tension of the Fibres, or a very hot thin Disposition of the Blood, I confess I think of their Application with Dread and Abhorrence.—Consistent with such Sentiments of this Remedy, was it possible for me to have applied it in such a Situation ; and supposing them

them erroneous, perhaps it is the only Error in Physick supported by such a Concurrence of great Authors, and such a specious Appearance of Reason; Circumstances, that might have effectually byass'd a much stronger Discernment than mine.

IN Truth the Abuse of this great Remedy is not of the smallest physical Importance; and tho' undoubtedly a liberal Use of them may be often very necessary and rational; yet, as we frequently hear of People dying under a Dozen or more of these Applications, 'tis reasonable to think that if the Case were always strictly examin'd, it might now and then be justly suspected, that the Prescriber was not the mildest Symptom of the Disease. But as Nature will frequently struggle thro' the most pernicious Errors of Practice, a Triumph is sometimes demanded, where good Council shou'd be conferr'd; and if the Case should fail, *why no Pains have been omitted; and that Patient must certainly be adjudg'd incurable, who cou'd not be burn'd and skinn'd into Health.*

IN fine, the *Arabians*, who first discover'd the external Use of these Insects, apply'd them in all cold heavy Disorders; the judicious Moderns, retaining this, extend them to many acute Diseases from a cold Cause, as Pleurisies, Quinsys, &c. to some Circumstances of hot ones, and to many chronical Complaints. If this be consider'd, and this Person's indiscriminate Contention for them, in the Vigour of an acrid Inflammation, be equally right, I think the *Adepts*, who have been so long in Search of the *universal Medicine*, may turn *Fly-Catchers* at last.

THE great Advantage of a thin open Skin and lax Teguments in this Distemper, is evident from the general Disposition of it in red-hair'd Persons, whom it has been said never to kill, and who are indeed *ceteris paribus*, most favourably visit'd with it. I have been thinking whether one Cause of this Complexion may not consist in such a patulous Disposition of the Surface, as shall admit some of the minute red Globules to pass into the hollow Tubes of Hair, where blending with the other Humours destin'd to their Growth and Nourishment, they may concur to constitute this Appearance. 'Tis sometimes evident enough that such Persons have a grosser Perspiration than others; and I have certainly remark'd that this offensive Circumstance in Slaves, with whom 'tis pretty common, is almost ever attended with a mild Eruption: Now, tho' possibly the Cause

of this disagreeable Effect may partly depend on some peculiar Circumstances of the Juices, yet certainly no one will deny, that the Wideness of the Strainer must be proportion'd to the Grossness of the Matter excreted, and that the grossest Excretions will excite the most disagreeable Sensations. But be this Conjecture about the *Ratio* of this Complexion, and this over-sensible Perspiration as it may, since the Facts are certain; I am apt to believe this Male-practice of Blistering so early in this Distemper, has proceeded from a Conclusion, that the Blood is præternaturally viscid in this Stage, when it is truly rare, as it is generally necessary it should; notwithstanding the most dangerous Symptoms almost ever depend on its extreme Rarefaction. Now this Disposition of the external Ducts and Teguments, which we have ventur'd to suppose one Cause of the most favourable Complexion for this Disease, will require a less Fever to levigate the variolated Particles to a proper Size for their Ejection thro' such open dilatable Passages; and where the Fever is small, the Fusion and Assimilation will be moderate, and the Symptoms mild. But in close rigid Skins, a greater Fever will be necessary to such an Attrition of the Matter assimilated, as shall fit it for Transmission thro' narrower and less yielding Passages; and yet this necessary Increase of the Fever becomes the efficient Cause of greater Fusion, Assimilation, and all that extreme Intenseness of the subsequent Symptoms which depends on their Excess. So that altho' the Blood is almost ever præternaturally rare in this Stage, which is evident both from Phlebotomy, and the natural Hæmorrhages that occur at this Time, yet the Particles assimilated may, and generally have a comparative Viscidity and Grossness, in Regard to the Closeness or Rigidity of the Strainers by which they are to pass. And the particular Nature and Relation of this Viscidity not being explain'd by Authors, may have influenc'd their Conduct, whose Practice must suppose the immediate Cause of this Disease to be a cold coagulating Venom, when it is truly a hot, acrid, fusing one. This is undeniable, as well from Fact, as by the Acknowledgement of Doct. MORTON himself, who tells us (a) *this Poison must be of a colligative, irritating Nature, which he proves unanswerably from its Effects*, if such Proof were wanted. It seems truly a little odd, that such a right Idea of the Cause, should produce such a *colligative, irritating Method*

of

of opposing its Effects as that learned Gentleman's really was, which must have frequently co-operated with the Cause, and exalted its Virosity. But as the learned Doct. MEAD (*a*) has truly observ'd, *his own Histories of the Distemper make it evident, that the greater Part of his Patients were either parch'd to Death, or but just escap'd thro' the Fire.*

These Observations of the most favourable Texture for this Disease, necessarily discover the Reason of the sensible Benefits receiv'd from tepid, relaxing Fomentations in some Circumstances of it: As Nature and Experience have shewn us, that 'tis better the Outlets on the Surface should readily emit the variolated Particles, than that a high Fever should be necessary to qualify them for such Emission, by a farther Attrition of the Mass, on the Extremity of which such fatal Consequences ever depend.

AFTER all 'tis confess'd, that in the latter Scenes of many Disorders, they may judiciously take Place; as their Evacuation is more compatible than any other, with the Weakness and Languor of the Patient at that Season. The natural Heat is then abated, the Fluids tending to Stagnation, and the Solids praternaturally relax'd; whence new Indications, where any thing is to be effected, may necessarily arise; and Nature be excited to a final Effort. And here if it be ask'd me, after this long Contention against them, in this Stage of the Disease, how I came to propose one; I answer, from such an Extremity as I have just now describ'd; and because I really knew nothing else that cou'd be done: And the more I consider this Case, the more I am satisfied nothing cou'd be done effectually. An Inflammation of the Brain, or its Coats, wou'd have been superior to the Efforts of Physick, in much better Hands than ours, and in an abler Subject. For as BOERHAAVE says, (*b*) *Who looks for Suppuration, where the Brain is inflam'd, since Death must immediately ensue?* And that this was such a Case was evident, both from the speedy Catastrophe; and from the unusual Fervor of her Head, which I noted in the Case; and which was observ'd to continue even after her Decease. For as HIPPOCRATES declares, (*c*) *If an extraordinary Heat or Cold appears in any part, that is the Seat of the Disease.*

AND in the second Fever indeed, when the necessary Transpiration

a Epist ad Friend. b Prax. Vol. 5, p: 309. c Lib: 4 Aph: 39.

tion by the Skin is prevented from the Scab with which 'tis incrusted; when the Blood is become more fizy from the Continuance of the Disease, and an Expression of the thinner Parts, which have contributed to sustain the Pustules; and when the variolous Poyson may be suppos'd to be in a great Measure extricated from the Mass, there is no doubt but there may be a very rational Use of these Applications. Yet when I reflect how reasonably some of the best Writers, suppose the secondary Fever to depend considerably, on a Resorption of some variolous Poison into the Blood, or on variolous Matter not yet ejected (one of which must certainly be the Case, where there is a second or third Succession of Pustules) I say, when I consider this Resorption or Remainder of the pocky *Virus* only as a conjunct Cause of this perilous Fever, I cannot help concluding with the rational Doct. HILLARY, that *they are us'd ev'n in this Stage oft'ner than they are indicated*. Amidst such Difficulties, a considerate Physician will direct his immediate Opposition at the Cause that appears most predominant, not entirely neglecting the others, nor omitting to take the Patient's Temperament, the Season of the Year, and all requisite Circumstances into the Calculation. And if he shall prefer this Evacuation to any other, or to a very agreeable, reviving, temperate Cordial, he will be careful to guard against its extreme Effects, especially in Summer, when the bloody Urine and *Petechiae* are likeliest to occur.

NEITHER do I deny that ev'n the first Stage of this Distemper may happen to be so *unusually circumstanc'd*, as *possibly* to demand this Application: But then it will be the first Stage *without* a Fever, or without such a Measure of it as is sufficient to effect the natural Intentions of Extrication and Expulsion. Thus HOFFMAN assures us (*a*) *he never blester'd in this Disease, but in comatous Cases*: And I have seen one Instance of this kind, in a young Slave of a full Habit, who being reliev'd from a *Stupor*, with a slow, weak Pulse, and other Tokens of Viscidity, by Bleeding, Blisters, and foetid Cordials, pass'd easily thro' the Disease. But having admitted this, certainly we shall be at Liberty to consider whether the Symptoms in this Stage are owing to the Absence or Incompetency of a Fever, or to the Height and Excels of it, and to direct our Practice accordingly. A farther Fever was by no Means necessary here; and indeed this Case will rarely, very rarely occur to us, the *variolous*

a Prax: ration: de variol.

riolous Poyson being almost ever sufficiently stimulant and inflaming. And if we may credit Sydenham, not one of a Thousand dies, because the Pustules do not break forth early enough, or in sufficient Numbers, but Multitudes, because too many come out, and too soon.

THUS have I join'd Issue on his Appeal about our Ignorance of Blisters; and appeal'd, as I ought, to some of the greatest Judges in Physick, and to the Voice of natural Reason it self. One of us must have been ignorant. I confess the Argument is tedious, but am convinc'd 'tis solid and effectual; and were an *intelligent, ingenuous* Person to reply, he wou'd reply, *He was convinc'd.*

I hope Mr. *Dale* or his Friends will scarcely venture to call the Number of Citations here pedantick; since they were produc'd to demonstrate the Contrary of a Doctrine he had never examin'd, but taken for granted; and, which indeed, has not been so universal as Opiates in this Disease, since *Sydenham*. And tho' many of them are very similar, that is evidently Proof, not Tautology. Questions of this kind are not without their Importance; and tho' no Man is infallible, and Truth may be sometimes over-shadow'd by the Authority of a great Name, as well as evaded for a while, by the Illusion of tortur'd Passages; yet, where it is evident, from the plain Agreement of many Persons of illustrious Ability, with Reason and Experience themselves; such a clear Manifestation of it cannot be too strongly inculcated, the Force of Prejudice consider'd. The Manner of the Thing is not what I am chiefly sollicitous about; I shall hear all material Objections with Candor, and consider them with Attention; as I have no Design to deceive myself, on this, or any Subject. At the same time, I shall laugh at all unmeaning Strictures; and those affected Criticks, that comment with sententious Faces, Shrug, Sneer, or any such muscular Erudition, shall cost me as little Thought, as they are troubled with themselves.

NOTHING then *exhibited, or omitted*, not even the *Moving*, being justly culpable upon a fair Scrutiny, notwithstanding our Adversary's Malice or Vanity; what can remain to be consider'd as the Causes of this Miscarriage, but the Season of the Operation, and the invisible, hot *Crasis* of the Infant's Blood? And of these, the Season is probably not the smallest Circumstance, as it was, beyond all Contest, a considerable Aggravation.

Aggravation of the other. There is doubtless a sensible Difference in the Constitution, at different Seasons of the Year; and with respect to this particular Malady, Authors are unanimous, and we ourselves have sadly experienc'd, that in Summer it rages with the greatest Mortality. The Reason of this seems to be as (a) *Heurnius*, (b) *Boerhaave* and others tell us, that Summer and whatever increases the Velocity of the Blood, wonderfully increases and exalts bilious, acrid Salts. Hence the latter, talking of the Small-Pox, calls them, in the Height of a Dutch Summer, (c) highly dangerous. And indeed were it not, that great Cold braces the Solids, and contracts the cuticular Passages too much for an easy Eruption, there is little doubt but it would prove the most favourable Season, for this hot, putrid Disease. Besides 'tis evident we may be defended from the greatest Cold of our Climate, but cannot temperate the excessive Heats; as it is observable, that since the End of Summer none have failed under Inoculation, and indeed very few under the natural Disease. I have formerly observ'd, that no one in the East, is inoculated in the Summer-Months; and FULLER enumerating the Benefits of Inoculation, observes, (d) That it must be an exceeding valuable Advantage, that a convenient Time may be pitch'd on to have the Distemper in: And this is greatly insisted on by all the Patrons of Inoculation. He says again, (e) he wonders that all Small Poxes caus'd by Infection, especially in hot Constitutions and Seasons, and where the Sick hath been treated with hot Regimen and Remedies should not prove confluent. The Page before he says very rationally, (f) *Variolous Matter*, if he apprehends it rightly, is of it self but a moderate Poison; but if it be heated much after it is taken into the Body, that Heat exalts it up to such an intense Degree of Virulence, as is proportionable to that Heat. Consistent with this Thesis, we find all his Histories of Inoculation that are dated, performed in October and April. (g) Doct. Nettleton's were in December. FULLER thinks it dangerous in Children at the Time of Dentition. TIMONIUS among the good Effects of Inoculation observes, (h) that it is attended with no Fusion of the Blood. (By the Way what do the *Cantharides* do) intimating very truly, that the

^{most}
 a In Hippoc: Aph: p. 196. b de Medicam: Oper. c *Periculofissime Prax.* Vol. 5 p. 291. d Examen: themat. 415. e ibid 420. f ibid 419. g *Philos: Transactions.* h ibid.

most violent Symptoms of this Distemper were owing to this Fusion, which Doct. LISTER (*a*) observ'd, in the highest Species of it, to such a Degree, that after the Blood was cold, the slightest Touch of a Feather wou'd move and divide it like Water. And this leads us to the Rationale of what Experience has shewn, viz. That Persons who have had an Ague or gentle Intermittent, a little previous to the Small-Pox, have generally pass'd thro' the Disease with Safety; the Lentor of the Blood resisting a copious Assimilation: And notwithstanding a pretty smart Fever may be necessary, to qualify such Viscidity for Eruption; yet the relax'd Solids will not a little favour the Egress of the Humours: And this relax'd, low, cold State of the Body, where the Poyson can't well be exalted, may be properly oppos'd to that high, tense, inflammatory State where it certainly is. Thus Doct. NETTLETON (*b*) observes, *That if any Disorders or Constitutions are mended by this Disease, they are cold ones.* And to what Purpose are Subjects for Inoculation prepar'd for it, by an Abstinence from strong Liquors or high Diet, but to keep their Fluids temperate, and free from hot stimulating Salts? The numerous inflam'd Particles of Blood which are thrown upon the Skin in Summer, and very justly call'd *Heat* from their Cause, would almost satisfy any reasonable Person in this Case: Nor will the frequent Laxity of our System at that Season, by any Means compensate for the internal *Fervor* of the Blood at the same time: For when this *Fervor* rages extremely, it may either lessen the Diameter of the excretory Ducts, by a violent Distention of the Vessels; or, if the Passages be sufficiently per-vious, the great Motion of the Blood will express the thinner Part of the Fluids (that should sustain the Pustules) and leave the Poison, less dilut-ed, to act upon the red Globules, and produce such Fusion and Assimila-tion, as will generally terminate in the Death of the Patient. Every Thing, in short, clearly concurs to convince us, that *hot Weather, hot Regimen, hot Applications* exalt the Viroosity of this Disease: Besides all which Disadvantages, the Summer is the worst Season for a physical Preparation; and yet it is most necessary at such a Juncture.

Now after such a clear Demonstration of the genuine Causes of this Miscarriage; and after the Parties Confession of the very small Share I had in the Promotion of this Operation, one would imagine, that the real Adviser

Adviser and Furtherer of it, should in Prudence as well as Honour, have held his Peace; in which Case, I had gladly spar'd my self this Trouble and Expence. My real Indifference, not to call it Averseness, in this particular Affair, he is truly conscious of, however he dissembles it; and must remember, that the very Morning it was done, he came before-hand with Mr. *Roche* to my House; when Mr. *Roche* again demanding my Resolution in it, I told him, he knew the utmost of my Sentiments already; referring to what I have heretofore publish'd, and had told him; and that he, who was principally interested, must determine, himself: When upon his Consent, we went to his House, and perform'd it.

As an early Consideration of this important Subject of Inoculation, encourag'd me to be perhaps one of the very earliest Approvers of it here; so I am truly conscious, that a Reflection on the Lives it would save, not the Patients it would make, was my first and greatest Inducement to it. It had certainly been more popular at first, to have join'd the general Clamour and Aversion to the Method; but as I am very selfish, I shall ever endeavour to prefer that durable Satisfaction, that results from the Pursuit and Attainment of Reason and Truth, to any short Advantages that might occur from the Ignorance or Prejudice of others. There is a material Difference between the Grimace and Craft of Physick, as a Trade, and the Exercise of it, as a Profession. I had no Solitude about making up any set Complement of Patients in this Method; and tho' my Way of Thinking determined me to judge of the Tree by the Fruit, and to approve the Morality from the manifest Intentions; yet, far from presuming to insure the Life that was ultimately at the Disposal of its ineffable Author, I declin'd ev'n persuading the Operation, where I have been desired to inforce it.

ALL the Arguments and Objections he has, or can produce, being thus solidly refuted and obviated, I might here leave the judicious, impartial Reader to finish the Contention; and present the *worthiest* with this long-ear'd Cap, which every one is fond of shifting from himself. But that Accumulation of Absurdity and Incoherence, that Profusion of Filth and Ribaldry, which have appear'd to our Author, in Form of Reason and Argument, Wit and Raillery, make it in some Degree necessary to dissipate these Illusions, which might possibly pass on a few innocent Readers; they

they must convince all Persons of Discernment, of his giving up the Argument, and of his utter Incapacity to produce a reasonable, or even a pleasant Thing, when he has substituted such wretched Affectation and Buffoonery instead of them.

AND first to descant on such of his Obscurities as have any Relation to our physical Affair. My former Ignorance and Homicide are soften'd here for a Season, into a (a) hasty inadvertent Expression, his *Difference of Opinion*, &c. But in a very few Pages they revive into their pristine (b) Ignorance, injudicious Treatment, &c. and (which is a most afflicting Circumstance) the very *Pliny* I had lent him to assist in the Compilation of a natural History, is suborn'd to face me down in the Title Page, that I murder for Experience. We find him in one Page affirming, that the (c) Patient *must necessarily have taken a great Cold from her moving*; and he assures us afterwards, (d) that the *accidental Plethora was occasion'd by a violent Constriction of her Tores, from the Cold*; yet he told us before, he perceiv'd (e) *she had been in large profuse Sweats*. I would gladly know now, if these were from the Cold and Constriction too, or from the hot Season of the Year, and the great Rarefaction and Expansion of the Blood; which was the real Circumstance on which this Symptomatical *Plethora* depended.

HE is very pleasant and elegant with his *good fouth on all n'y Authors*, and has taken care to print this same ALL mighty emphatically on all Occasions. Now if he had been qualified to argue, instead of quibbling, he would have observ'd, that this *all* evidently referr'd to the next preceding Period, where I said, I might shew from *as many Authors as I have read* &c. which certainly are *all* I have read. Had he prov'd that any good practical Author had treated this Phrenzy, &c. otherwise, this might have been pertinent; but as Argument and Wit are not always to be had, a Man must be often content with an old Proverb and a little Witticism; and I leave ^{such} this typographical one to this * *Tom Folio* without the least Envy; tho' it seems that's the Foundation of my Difference with him: But the Causes of this Envy our modest Author has suppress'd.

My Citations from the Letters of two Gentlemen of the Faculty to Doct. Friend, prove all I intended or wanted from them: notwithstanding Mr. Dale's

* P. 3. b P. 9 & 13. c P. 7. d P. 11. e P. 5.

* See Taylor 158 & 160.

Dale's violent straining to prove them impertinent. In my former Relation of the Circumstances of this Case, I observ'd that I told Mr. Roche, when I rose about three in the Morning, that I judg'd, by the Severity of the Symptoms, the Infant would have a great many Pocks, if she escap'd a Confluence; and at this Time the Symptoms were somewhat moderated by the Anodyne; and finally a high Confluence discover'd it self. He is at the Pains to make it appear from (a) Doct. Cade, that Nature substitutes a Looseness in the confluent Pock in Infants, in the Room of spitting: Now when these high Symptoms appear'd, was it unreasonable in a costive Body, to attempt an Evacuation, which Sydenham avers, is (b) indispensably necessary, to the Recovery of all such Patients, from such a Degree of the Distemper, and which Doct. Mead says, in this Citation, happens to their Benefit, per totum Morbum, at all Times of the Disease? This Passage, which he would have qualified, is as direct and positive as a Passage can be. But the Glyster was so sufficiently establish'd without these Authorities, which yet are truly material; that he had been forc'd to swallow it before; and in the very next Page he says, there is an Appearance of Reasoning in the Causes assign'd for the Exhibition of it. But this is not the first Instance of his being at odds with Reason.

He had engag'd to demonstrate that I had (c) misquoted Sydenham and Friend, and some Pages after (d) exults in a Proof that he has never made otherwise, than by affirming he would. When I cited Sydenham for Glysters, did not I refer to the Page, and cite him *De Febre*, of a Fever; and was not I at the same Time talking of the Ebullition and Phrenzy, as Symptoms necessary to be allay'd here; and shewing the Method he took of allaying them, without regard to the Disease producing them? Is not this as evident as Light, both from what precedes, and what follows this Citation? Who endeavours to amuse now, but who ever endeavour'd so openly and impotently! But I could spare him all this part of the Argument, which justifies my Practice, on a Supposition of its being wrong in the Small-Pox; since I had already oblig'd him to admit, that nothing improper for it had been done. First (e) he had no Quarrel to the Glyster, of it self; next, he brings what he is pleas'd to call a very (f) parallel Case from Doct. Friend, where two had

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been injected, now (a) Sydenham never prescrib'd one in such a Case and (b) finally the giving it appears reasonable. Who does he intend to accuse or exculpate here? Is this the Reasoning of a Man, or Caprice of a Child? But to illustrate this Opinion of Sydenham's, it must be observ'd, that the Circumstances, in which he blames them, are truly different from ours; as he supposes the Ebullition to be no more than what is necessary, for accomplishing the regular, salutary Consequences of Eruption, Maturation, &c; which he informs us elsewhere, *are best effected by a Degree of Heat, (c) equal to the natural, or a Warmth sufficient for Incubation*; in which Case he very rationally forbids all other Evacuations, as well as Glysters. But no fair, intelligent Reader would infer from this, that he forbad them where the Ebullition was too violent, the Head affected, and the Body coptive; and where he ev'n enjoyn'd greater Evacuations. And the Passage, where he *supposes many Children may have been lost by large Evacuations, with repeated Glysters, Bleeding, &c. before the Small-Pox is suspected*; is plainly void of all Application to this Case; where there had been *no Bleeding*; where *one Glyster produc'd one Stool*; and where we knew the Distemper sufficiently. Finally the ill Management, to which Sydenham imputes Phrenzy, Coma, sinking of the Pustules, bloody Urine, &c. is not Cold, Doctor, nor Omission of Blistering, as you would gladly suppose it; but a hot Regimen, that has destroy'd the Crisis of the Blood, or wasted the Matter, that shou'd fill the Pustules.

Now, after these incontestable Proofs, that I have neither in Word, Fact or Application, misquoted, or in the least Particle misrepresented these two great Authors *Friend* and *Sydenham*; nay after this Demonstration, that he has labour'd to pervert and evade their direct, natural Sense, what Idea can a Reader of any Modesty or Veracity form of his, when he says, he *has fully detected my Misrepresentations, both as to Facts and Citations from them*; and has candidly hop'd before, the Reader would conclude, *I had done the same by all the other Authors*. But when Authorities are great in themselves, and forcibly apply'd; if a Man has not Ingenuity enough to retract his Errors, his last Resort must be to Chicane and Artifice. In truth 'tis a little difficult to behave gravely with such a Writer; and had not he avow'd his *Authorship* here, a Man would

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be tempted to imagine,' I had reply'd to myself *Incog*; and stuff'd up this Man of Straw, for the meer Ostentation of taking him to Pieces. But Assertion and Proof are synonymous with *Doct. Dale*; and indeed he's hardy enough to encounter Fact and Truth themselves with this sort of Demonstration. Thus *my (a) Insinuations of violent Infection in this Case are absolutely groundless*, and the *(b) Pocks under the Surface did not threaten a Confluence*. I shall have done wondring at a Head, I find there's nothing in it; but a Man may reasonably be surpriz'd at a Front sometimes.

As I had observ'd that the Plenitude of Children was oft'ner owing to Serosity than Blood; he exults extremely in this Concession; which, it seems, would have perswaded a Man of his *Discernment into an Application vulgarly stiled a Blistier*, as the merry Creature expresses it. Now any Person of moderate physical Knowledge, must readily observe what a preposterous Notion our Author has of this Disease. That Children abound with *Serum* rather than Blood, is evidently their Felicity with Regard to this Distemper, and not the least Cause of their being mildly handled by it. FULLER talking of the red Globules of Blood, observes, *(c) When the Mass is disproportionately over stock'd with them, they make a hot, feverish Constitution*. For supposing such *Serum* to be void of any natural Acrimony, which it often, but not always is in Infants; the Poison is more infeebled and diluted by the Plenty of it; and an Inflammation of the red Globules, either totally, or partially prevented by it. Thus we see Bodies that would prove mortal, corrode and convulse the Membranes, and coagulate or dissolve the Fluids *alone*, become e'vn medicinal, when properly diluted: Thus we dilute after *Cantbarides*, and thus frequent Dilution is enjoin'd in this Disease, by all good Authors; as well to fill the Pustules, as to prevent or allay a violent Inflammation and Fusion of the Globules. For if the Force of the Venom should happily be exerted only on the Serum, a very little Fever will serve for the Expulsion of such a containing *Menstruum*, as in hot Weather passes the Teguments but too profusely, in this Disease, of it self. And it is in all Probability in these cool, serous Habits, and in open, lax Teguments that SYDENHAM *(d) observes Eruption sometimes happens without any sensible previous Disorder*. As he has particularly observ'd

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the Fatality of a contrary Disposition of the Blood, where he informs us, (a) *That in a very dry hot Summer, which burnt up the Herbage, and exhal'd the natural Moisture of the Blood, the Small-Pox were very mortal, and the Inflammation and Dyscrasis of the Mass so extreme, as to kill the Patient, before Eruption was compleated. Our Case had truly too sensible a Relation to these Circumstances. And he adds, that the Disease of this Constitution kill'd the Patients much in the same Manner with the fiery Method of SCIORISTS and MEDICASTERS.*

IN the milder Infections, whether natural or artificial, we perceive the Efflorescences to come out in Colour like a Damask Rose, and sometimes in low, lax Bodies, still paler; from whence we rationally infer, that the Globules are not greatly alter'd from their natural State: But in the higher Degrees of the Small-Pox, where the Poison has been exalted by the Heat, and not sufficiently diluted by a plentiful, mild Serum, the Eruptions appear of a high red; from the greater Fusion of the Blood; and the Danger is commonly estimated from the Depth and Intenseness of this Colour. And in the Violence of these Circumstances what remains, but endeavouring to increase and smoothen the Serum, by Diluents and Anodynes; and to restore the *Crasis* of the Blood by Acids and Stiptics? Yet this beneficial Abundance of Serum, which the high Fever and hot Weather had dissipated but too profusely here, our Author's Wisdom wou'd have still lessen'd, by his Blisters; which must have further exalted the Heat and Acrimony of the Remainder, and encrease that Fusion, which it was of the last Importance to restrain. After all, did I ever affirm there was an *Over-abundance* of Serum here? I wish there had been more, or a less Dissipation of what there was: Nay, did I not affirm the *Pletora* was truly symptomatical; and depended only on the Fever and the Expansion of the Blood? And when I said I should have inclined to bleed, had it been practicable; did'nt I mention these raging Symptoms as the Motive? In effect, all his insipid Affectation of reasoning on this Circumstance, has been fully answered already, in the Argument of Blistering: But as he was not a little elated here, without knowing why or wherefore, I cou'd not omit this Opportunity, to expose his peculiar Knowledge of this Disease, which he observes, (b) *I must be so little acquainted with.*

AND

AND since he has happily chose, from his meer Opinion and Authority, to charge me with Forwardness, in writing on a Disorder so new to me; and which in Truth he had the Politeness and Modesty to tell me, *no Practitioner here, but himself, knew any Thing about*; I shall take the Liberty to remind him of some indisputable Testimonies of his own critical Knowledge of it.

WHEN it was first affirm'd, that the Disease was at the Reverend Mr. Stewart's, I entreated this knowing Person, to walk there with me and see it; as I truly profess'd to know no more of it, than what I had met with in Books; and had a large Family of my own to pass through it. When we came there, the Pock was very full, bright and distinct; there was a Smell which was new to me: Mrs. Stewart assur'd us, as she well might, that it was the Small-Pox; however we return'd sagely to the Doctor's without any Determination in this moot Point; and after holding a Council, prevail'd with Mr. James Ballantine, who knew it, I found, much better than both the Doctors, to go to Mr. Stewart's, and favour us with a Report. He return'd, with an Assurance that it was; upon which, the Doctor said he thought so before; but the Negro's Complexion was the Cause of his Uncertainty: There might have been something in this indeed, if the Pock had not been full and ripe: However some Time after, Capt. William Pinckney's youngest Child, who died at 5 or 6 Weeks old of a cohærent Pock, had an Eruption with high Inflammation, which he pronounc'd the Chicken Pock; and a Wench of Mr. Roche's named Minty had a slow Eruption, which he affirm'd was not the Pock; but which both prov'd so, as I declar'd they would; so that in a little time it appear'd, the Distemper was not *much newer to me*, than to this sole Judge of it.

AND if he was thus deceiv'd in the Appearance of the Disease; what can we think of his Practice in it, when he inoculated Mr. Nathaniel Partridge, aged Twenty-two Years, of a vigorous warm Constitution and full Habit, the latter End of June, without Bleeding or any other Evacuation before Infusion; and without Bleeding, upon a smart Attack! This was certainly as considerable an Error, as it was to allow small Beer with a Toast, or even Toast and Water to Mr. Douxsaint's Fellow in a severe confluent Pock and secondary Fever. Mr. Partridge escap'd wonderfully

wonderfully thro' a Degree, that was but just not confluent; and remembers the Severity of it still with Horror. The Patient himself and his Friends desir'd the Doctor to consider the Season of the Year, and mention'd Bleeding to him, to no Purpose. Inoculation was the Word, pock'd he was; and number'd 59. This, it must be admitted, was pretty exact and accurate; but it would have been still more mercantile, to have turn'd his Patients into the Scales a Moment, which wou'd have furnish'd us with their Tare as well as their Tale; and have let us into the Price of Inoculation by the Ton.

— *ridentem dicere verum*

Quid vetat? —

He exults particularly on my imaginary Inconsistency, in expecting any Inflammation about the Orifice in this Subject, or any Discharge from it. Indeed as our Author thro' this Paragraph, has had no Idea of his own, but murder'd and misapplied all he has transcrib'd, without acknowledging or understanding his Author, it might possibly be sufficient to appeal to Fact and Evidence, whether there was a violent Inflammation in this Subject (whom our ^{he} Author has pronoun'd so incapable of it) or not; and whether such a Dreamer's Imagination must be oppos'd to such Fact. But to make this Reply as *full* and *clear* as may be, will not meet Reason tell us; that as this fatal Inflammation never appear'd about the Orifice, the Cause of it must have been employ'd elsewhere; and if we had more of it externally, and more Discharge from it, is it unreasonable to think such a Derivation might have partly prevented the violent Inflammation that appear'd on the Invasion of the Disease? Indeed is not the Inflammation of the Blood in this Disease discharg'd on the Surface by Eruption; and if it is not, what is the Consequence? And is it not really observable, that upon sick'ning, when the Inflammation is *especially* in the Blood, the Discharge from the Incision lessens, nay sometimes stops, 'till it is thrown off from the Mass upon the Surface, at which Time it returns again? And do we not frequently observe Nature making such Issues her self, for the Discharge of heterogeneous Particles? I confess I can think of but one Case, where this Want of Discharge can reasonably fail to alarm us; and that is, where the Patient at the Time of Infusion, was such a hopeful Subject for the Operation, that little Assimilation could

could be expected: For where we have Cause to suspect a copious one, the Want of a Discharge will be unwelcome to all considering Practitioners. From these Reflections I formerly said, that I thought the best Motive for making more Incisions than one, was the suspicious Habit of the Inoculated, tho' possibly the Infusion of one, and converting the Rest into Issues might be sufficient. Notwithstanding his affected Experience, the best Inoculators have consider'd this Discharge as no light Benefit; and in spight of his *must* and *always* the Absence of it here *did not precede a very benign, mild sort.* So evident is it, that the worst Consequences, nay Fate itself, is not always sufficient to illuminate some Heads.

But it may seem as if he would only have it inferr'd from my calling this Patient, a *soft, plump, crude* Infant, that she must be incapable of Inflammation, &c. on such a Supposition. In Answer to this I say, there is no doubt but Children may be call'd soft, and ev'n lax, with sufficient Propriety, in Comparison of Adults; but this do's not prevent their having nearly the same Difference of Tone and Texture, with Relation to each other, that Adults have. As to this Patient, who was undoubtedly tender from her Age, she has been represented, in the Case, as a *soft, plump, cheerful, hale* Child, tho' inclining to Crudity; and certainly such a Description gives us no Idea of a *low, lax, weak* Infant, but rather of as much Vigour and Tension as could be suppos'd in one so *very young.* But if in Complaisance to an Adversary's malicious or ignorant Construction, we were to suppose that *soft, plump, cheerful* and *hale* exactly signified *weak* and *lax*, have such Bodies really *no nervous Fibres to be stimulated by the pocky Virus?* As he has wrested the Process of Suppuration here, if we will have him mean any thing, we must suppose he would inform us, that for want of a *(a) greater and more violent Attrition, Reaction, &c.* there can be no Suppuration in lax Bodies; when it is evident from Fact, that for the Number of Pustules and Degree of Inflammation (which are commonly moderate in such) there is generally the best and speediest Suppuration in those mild Habits; the Ducts and Teguments readily yielding to the Protrusion of the inflam'd Blood, and affording such further Expansion as is needful to the Process, by which it is converted into *Pus.* *Sydenham* has already shewn us what a moderate

Degree of Heat and its Effects are fittest to accomplish ev'n Eruption, in the most kindly effectual Manner; and 'tis evident, that after Eruption (especially in the best Pock, which suppurates soonest) the Fever, Commotion, and other violent Symptoms go off or abate of themselves; and Suppuration is best effected without this *extreme* Violence, Force and Attrition, which the Doctor will have so inseparable from it: But which in Truth are much oft'ner productive of a premature, ill-boding Scabbing, without a proper Suppuration. In short his own Incoherencies, and what he has robb'd and murder'd throughout this Paragraph, are such pregnant Instances of that misconceived, *rambling Reading, and ill-connected System* he talks of, that if he had intended it to exemplify the Errors he design'd to reprove, there had certainly been some Propriety and Meaning in it. But as he has attempted to glitter here, like the Daw in the Fable, and stuck on his borrow'd Plumes as ridiculously, we may tell him from *Horace*.

*Purpureus, late qui splendeat, unus et alter
Affuitur Pannus.*

As I have met with no Author that furnishes us with a Reason, why the Degree of this Distemper is to be estimated from its Appearance in the Face, tho' they have agreed to characterize it according to its Appearance there; I have thought it probable, that the most active, fiery Particles of this *Virus*, and of the Humours assimilated to it, will steam up highest, and be rais'd first by the Heat of the Body, as the first Runnings of Spirits in an Alembic are strong and flagrant almost to Causticity. And that the first Eruptions are generally impregnated with the most active and violent *Miasmata*, is farther probable, from their appearing commonly in such Parts, as from their Exposure to the Air, should make the greatest Resistance to them; rather than in others, which being kept warm, supple and moist by their Covering, would be likelier to attract them, did not their exceeding Lightness and Activity naturally dispose them to ascend. And besides such Pustules involving a Poyson of more Energy, it seems likely that their very Scituation may prove a perilous Circumstance, upon a sinking of the Pustules, or any Resorption of the Matter on Scabbing, &c. as these exquisitely acrid *Aporrhoeas* are seated so near the Brain, and probably endu'd with a sufficient Subtilty, to pervade

pervade, like Lightning, the Bodies inclosing that noble Organ, the delicate Texture of which must be suddenly dissolv'd by such a forcible Venom; or ev'n the very Spirits secreted there, may be directly extinguish'd by its inimical Operation. Something of this Nature seems very likely in those Cases, where Persons in a hopeful Way of recovering from this Disease, have been unexpectedly attack'd with Convulsions, and suddenly carried off. But this, it must be confess'd, is digressing a little from the Doctor.

His Sneer about the little Opiate is plainly taken from my self; but had it been a little more, who knows but he might have call'd that the Instrument of Fate; which would have created a proper Indication for his Blisters too. Had it been his Prescription, it had been right, but 'twas *Chip-in-Porridge* in another Hand. But he makes me amends for all at last, by concluding me to be, what I have not admitted him, a *harmless Doctor*. 'Tis well that Nature may have a Chance for fair Play sometimes; and when all Matters come to be rightly consider'd, 'tis possible a **HARMLESS DOCTOR** may turn out none of the Worst.

But we shall have little Reason to be surpriz'd at any of these plain physical Inconsistencies, if we consider that one of the first Judges of Men and Letters assures us, that Good-sense is the very Foundation of good Writing.

Scribendi recte sapere est & Principium & Fons. Then how indispensably requisite must it be for the Attainment of Science, where the Imagination is cautiously to be employ'd, and often avoided; but the judging, comparing, distinguishing Faculties habitually exercis'd, and ever clear? This good native Apprehension seems really to stand in the same Relation to true Science, that Charity does to Religion; there can be nothing more than the Form of either, without the other's Concurrence: And in neither Case, can any Thing whatever, compensate for the Want of these. A Memory that is stuff'd with Sounds and Fragments, may serve to amuse the Owner and his Peers, but can never truly inform any one. In short, this Good-sense preserves a certain Tenor and Consistence in whatever a Man says or writes, and is the most effectual Preservative against Ridicule. But as we have vainly enquir'd for it in the Doctor's

Physick and Argument, let us see if his Conduct or Sentiments, his Wit or Philology are likely to oblige us with it.

SUCH a Disquisition, 'tis confess'd, has no other Pertinence, than what arises from his Want of it; and the serious Reader who is attentive to the Argument only, may consider the Sequel as a Postscript on a foreign Matter. Indeed, as the low Nature of this Subject will properly oblige me, in some Measure, to write down to the Doctor's little Trifles and mean Taste, I am less conducted by my Choice and Disposition in such a Pursuit, than by a common Regard to local Circumstances. As I feel nothing of his intended Satyr, I can only contemplate his generous Designs and pity his Impotence. And having taken some Pains, in Compassion to his Patients, to furnish him with a juster Notion of the Small-Pox, and of Blistering in it, than he has hitherto discover'd; I thought my Charity would be imperfect, if I suffer'd him to abuse himself with an Imagination, that he had gain'd as much by his Wit, as he has lost in his Argument.

IN one Place I am acquainted with nothing (a) but the Title Page and Index of an Author, in another (b) I have a great Facility at misquoting and misapplying them to serve my Turn. Here I (c) am a Beetle-headed Scribler, but before that (d) I had a great Art in disguising Matters, to (e) throw a Mist before my Readers Eyes, and lead them where I please. Nay, I (f) drive them before me, and then, (g) I have no Credit with them. (h) I am puzzled like an Ass, yet (i) I have produc'd a learned elaborate Harangue, (k) I have much low Sophistry & Cunning, & (l) an Appearance of Reason besides. However, this is not the Case of every Ais. I was formerly a good-natur'd, indolent, easy Man, of great Candor and Veracity with his Worship, but here I'm a (m)mad Mongrel that bite at Random: And yet I'm a(n) Man of boasted Candor and Good-nature again, however I have departed from that Character in not explaining privately with him. But, presto this second Fawks converts me into a (o) Skimming-ton, a little Creature, a diverting sarcastical Wag with a Memory, &c. A propos Sir, I always allow'd you as much Memory as any of your Neighbours; and yet you have convinc'd me that a little more might help you to more Congruity.

OUR Author is drove to the Necessity of assuring his Readers of his Gentility

a. P. 8. b. 10. c. 19. d. 6. e. 5 & 6. f. 19. g. id. h. 11. i. id. supra. k. 8. l. 11. m.

o. 6. p. 19 a. Verice ad Calceum.

Gentility and Good-nature in several Passages. Thus (a) he had rather give up the Facts than proceed like a Scold about them, He has (b) neither Leisure nor Ill-nature enough to animadvert &c. He (c) thinks it beneath him to recriminate; He (d) cannot allow himself to retaliate any personal Invectives or Reflections, &c. And how do's this genteel Writer contrive to execute his profess'd Civility and Moderation? Why by raking into the lowest Kennels of Slander, and rioting in all the Filth he can accumulate. He behaves as if his Advantages depended entirely on the Ignorance, Malice or Levity of his Readers. Goodness will abhor his Falshood and Inhumanity; and Good-sense must nauseate his Impertinence. And yet this is the well-bred Person who tells his *good-natur'd, indolent, easy Man*, (who must certainly be an Admirer of his own Quiet, and no Disturber of another's) of (e) *Mischief and Chitt Chatt!* When not content with making himself the common Conduit of Falshood and Calumny, he publishes what he would have me thought *now*, viz. a *very dangerous Companion*, as the Sentiment of some nameless *good Judge of Men and Books*. How far his Acquaintance may thank him, for setting me to consider which of them this generous Person is (who either knows me not, or knows he wrongs me) I shall submit to themselves. But whether this *Judge* be himself, which is most likely, from his Vanity and Malvolence; or some Gentleman, which is little probable, I require either of them to produce *one* Instance of my being the Aggressor in any Difference I ever had with any Person. I can aver with entire Sincerity, that the far greater Number of my Sins and Errors, are not *Acts*, but *Omissions*, for which I take the Blame I ought.

BUT now to entrap this Politician in a Pit of his own Digging, I can assure him, that a Gentleman whose physical Genius and Education were never doubted, and whose Ability, Candor and Good-nature will be long remember'd, assur'd me, that in the Case of Mr. Bellinger, several Years since, he cou'd persuade this physical Dignitary that a Pleurisy was a Cholick. He said he hear'd him declare the Day his first Wife died, that she would do well, having nothing but hysterick Fitts; and when her Maid follow'd as unexpectedly, that Gentleman observ'd the Doctor's Skill did little Good at Home. Another Gentleman, on reading the Doctor's Pamphlet, protested he thought it impossible, that he could have

taken the Sense of any Person of Judgment and Candor, before he publish'd it. And it was ingeniously observ'd, that the Doctor had taken Care in his Answer, to ratify my once exceptionable Introduction, by proving the full Validity of his Claim to the merry Dignities in it. But as I profess, on all just Occasions, to contend for the Honour of *Grub-Street*, I affirm that his *Sailors* and *Colliers*, his *Dunghill* and *Grains*, his *Skimmington*, his *Rag-man-roll* and the like Flowers of Speech, are sufficient to degrade a Muse from the Turrets of *Grub-Street* into a clamorous Fish-Nymph by the Water-side. A Gentleman to whom he communicated his *dispassionate Answer*, as he has call'd it, advis'd him by all Means to write like one: But our Author begs to be excus'd, and had rather write like his Brother Conjurer, Doctor *Patridge*, who publish'd a grave Answer to Squire *Bickerstaff*, to disprove his own Death, as Doctor *Dale* has to my Fancy of his *Under-scribbling* himself, which I confess he has solidly refuted. I find if I have any future Disposition to Merriment, I must tell my Adversary directly of it, for he confesses he's (*a*)apt to confound Things, and indeed 'tis very clear, he's bad at distinguishing them.

My *insatiable Lust of Scribbling* is objected with as bad a Grace by this daily Pedlar in it as my *Chitt-Chat*, &c. Since a Press was erected in *Carolina* above 7 Years past, I never intruded on it but thrice, 'till on this Occasion: Once with a short Essay on Inoculation, which this Person submitted to the Imputation of, and twice with Amusements of a different Kind. While my Adversary fairly wore out the Publick Patience; and never listening to the general Contempt of his proper Productions, drove on, till it became necessary to inform him, that his Silence would be acceptable.

THE Necessity of defending my Practice publickly on this Occasion, common Reason and the general Opinion have sufficiently asserted. Do's Doctor *Dale* imagine his Ignorance and Malevolence in this Case, were repeated no where, but in the Hearing of himself and his Acquaintance? But 'twere easily demonstrable, that he has utter'd them in more than Six Companies himself. And wou'd not one good House of Intelligence effectually circulate any scandalous Rumour!

AMONG the Rest of his minute Calumnies, he has asserted my reading the (*b*) Case about publickly, before it was print'd. Now, if I had, I real-

ly think it wou'd be natural enough for a Person so importantly defam'd, to endeavour at an early Acquittal; and I shou'd by no Means deny it. But the Truth is, two judicious Friends did see the Manuscript, and judg'd it incumbent on me to defend my Practice on this Occasion. The only Persons besides I ever formally read it to, were those who had been chiefly affected, who knew the Facts, and have fairly attested their Truth. And if he had deferr'd Answering, till they authoriz'd his Fictions, he had sav'd me some Trouble, and himself much Shame, if his Sensation be not totally lost. For he has not only discover'd, that (a) *every little Creature can throw Dirt, and give abusive Language*, but afforded us the clearest Demonstration of it in himself. And could he have digested one Truth more, he might add that they could do nothing else, and his Production would confirm it.

BUT the Indulgence of Providence is not seldom conspicuous, in permitting People of very poor Endowments, not merely to acquiesce, but ev'n to exult in their natural Wants: And according to the ingenious Pen-men's Prescription, *A contented Mind is a continual Feast*. Now 'twere certainly barbarous to refuse an Infant a Rattle, when it wou'd give him the utmost Happiness his Capacity cou'd admit of. Thus as the Doctor has express'd his high Satisfaction that his Pamphlet made People laugh, I accord to it with all possible Gravity; I am convinc'd it must by my self; nay, I have been sometimes dispos'd to laugh at my self, for taking any other Notice of it.

YET at length destitute as this Performance is of Wit or Argument, we find the Writer so exhausted by it, and* *a long Absence of Rest on the Occasion*, that from a perfect intellectual *Deliquium*, a real Inanition of thinking, he mistakes my Sentiments of his modest Assurance, for a Reflection on his Features; and then infatuated that I am his Confessor, declares the great Probability of his being tempted inordinately, if it had not been for this Antidote of his virtuous Personage. Now since he has thus dragg'd in his Figure and his Propensities, which I neither mention'd nor thought of, to avoid an impertinent Dispute, let us suppose it would certainly have happen'd as he dreads, were it not for this Preservative, this powerful *Nostrum* of his. But having admitted it, what in the Name of Wonder has his Beauty or Dispositions to do with our *Phylick or Scribble*? This is the dismal Extremity of a low, idle *Delirium* with-

* P. 19. * He acknowledg'd to an Acquaintance he had not slept for several Nights, after the Publication of the Case.

out Flame or Spirit, and affords the clearest Indication for ample Blistering. In strict Propriety, the Author should part with his Skin to bind his Works, that they may have a tolerable *Outside* at least; but to what Purpose is it to torture the Incurable?

I am very seriously ashame'd for Mr. *Dale's* gross Rudeness and Impropriety, in naming the finest Genius of the Age, in a Controversy so very remote, and so meanly conducted. That I had the Presumption to address an Epistolary Essay to him, it would be Affectation to deny. But to reply to the Doctor's Rusticity as it deserves, I may safely assure him, that this publick Refutation of his Scribbling, from the Person whose Attempt that Gentleman, in his great Candor and Politeness, honour'd with his Correction, and over-rated with his Acknowledgement, is like to be the greatest Credit that any of his Productions shall ever meet with: I cou'd repeat many Instances, where he has been light enough to mention this great Poet and Philosopher in a very different Manner. But I apprehend that a Reader of the least Delicacy will accuse me already of a notorious Want of it, in ev'n thinking of the Doctor, and Knowledge and Genius at the same Time. However, 'tis impossible to suppress his Imagination, that the Author of the *Dunciad* had not ventur'd to insert him in it; as if there were not Degrees of Dunces, as of other Things; and tho' some might be eminent enough to be animadverted on; others will always be too obscure to be thought of.

THE Doctor's *Bottled-Beer* is very stale Beer, and purloin'd from the *Whig-Examiner*. But if his Worship pleads Priviledge and Prescription for this, or has granted himself a Search-Warrant for Wit, I shall object no further to such Authority. Tho' I am affected with a sensible Concern, to observe such a Veteran Scribbler reduc'd to the miserable Necessity of ransacking *Wales* and *Ireland* for Wit, and importing an egregious Ridicule on himself instead of it at last. This is so continually his Case, that instead of replying to him, I had once a malicious Project of employing him to expose himself more effectually, by publishing the Fellow of his *more fair Relation*, which he may safely defy the whole *Posse* of Critics, to castigate sufficiently. And to convince us he has not made his Trip to *Ireland* for nothing, he resolutely affirms my Reasons for publishing my Vindication in this Case were *nothing less than a stud'y, specious Pretext.* Here

Here the Doctor certainly *endeavour'd to mean*, that they were nothing but Pretext, meerly Pretext. But if he has fail'd of Wit in this Excursion, he has blunder'd on a Truth, which is much better. Good Reasons are not Pretexts, They are *nothing less* indeed, but much more. And I cannot but consider this Truth from the Doctor here, as a Miracle of that forgiving Saint's, he is so inordinately merry with.

UPON the whole, on a fair *Analysis* of the Texture and Form of this Issue of my Friend's, I submit it amicably to himself, whether it would not have pass'd more speciously under the Title of his Dream, for which it might have a competent Connection. This Notion appear'd so just to a versifical Acquaintance of mine, that he express'd it with great Simplicity in the following Distich.

*The Doctor's Dream doth up to Nature keep,
Each Reader swears he penn'd it, when asleep.*

AND now what remains, but that I entreat you to expedite the Puff you advertiz'd so pompously, to accompany this Reply; if that Advertisement was not all the Puff you intended. You cannot with the least *Decorum* avoid an Engagement you have given us under your Hand and Title, and are so capable of fulfilling. Had you promis'd any Thing but Puff, I must have consider'd it as a bad Debt. And if you would observe a proper Connection between the Title and the Subject, let me advise you, as you are your own hourly Biographer, to blend a good Portion of your *peculiar* History with the rest of your Wind: And then you will sally forth in Puff, polite as your *Skimmington*, sweet as your *Verse*, fragrant as your *Imagination*, and elegant as your *Bladders*. And the Moment this shall be atchiev'd, if that notorious Encourager of *Affiduity* and *Compilation*, the illustrious * *CURL*, be not already engag'd in tippling *Nectar* with the Immortals, I consent that a sumptuous Edition of our Controversy may surprize the Universe under his redoubted Auspices. *Aveunt ye LINTOTS, TONSONS, GULLIVERS!* Let your *quondam MÆCENAS* transmit us to Posterity at his own Price. And if a tasteless, illiberal Age shall deter him from the Purchase of our inimitable *Lucubrations*, let us prudently invest him with the *Copy Gratis*, which you know will prevent his pyrating it, and then generously leave him to settle the *Profits* with his *Printer*.

F 4

THE

* *Quos inter Augustus recumbens
Purpur cobibit ore Nectar.* Ho

Thus have I endeavou'rd, as I could, to observe both the Wise-man's Precepts, by answering him, in some sort, in his own Way; tho' with little Hopes of abating his Self-Conceit; and yet only noting his grosser Absurdities; lest a longer Engagement with Error and Dulness might prove communicative of them. Indeed as there is nothing native, new or striking in this Writer, a Man of very moderate Ability may be justly excus'd from stooping continually to him. He is trifling without Elegance, low without Humour, and spleenetic without Wit; but for Reason and Argument on this Occasion, I must confess he is animated by the very Spirit of — Inanition and Incohærence. A Thing may sometimes be struck out, from the Contention of moderate Capacities, that would not otherwise occur to either; but 'tis a heavy Case when one that needs good setting, can't ev'n encounter a Whetstone. So that whatever Mirth he may have sometimes 'caus'd, I'm afraid I can't say that, like Falstaff, he's the Cause of Wit. However I shall be the less concern'd for this, if I can do any Thing *at all* towards this Patient's Cure; which must be effected, by subtracting from his Loquacity, adding to his Consideration, and persuing such Alteratives, as may commute his continual Admiration of himself, which is a main Cause of his Injustice to others, into a *right* and *contrary* Way of reflecting on the same Subject. For to conclude, it must be a Chimæra to imagine, that Man shall ever arrive at any considerable Attainments in Science, who has not been able to discover those Infirmities which continually surround him at Home, and are so glaringly obvious to all others. Accidents and Opportunities ever have, and will produce a Multitude of titular Triflers and Pretenders to the different Sciences; but we may safely conclude, that no real Proficients in any were ever form'd, but upon the indispensable Foundation of good native Apprehension and masculine Discernment. Education, which cultivates the natural Endowments, do's by no Means confer them: And as Knowledge is a right Information of the Understanding, as many as have rightly inform'd it, have necessarily had it first.

F I N I S.